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Ban (the fair,) William, son of Donell, son of Cormac; O'Ferrall *Buoy* (the yellow) Fachtna, son of Brian, son of Rory, son of Cathal. The *Síol Muireadhaigh* (descendants of Muireadach) also with the chiefs of their different septs, viz. the son of O'Conor *Don*,^a (the brown) Aodh, son of Dermot, son of Carbry, son of Eogan *caech* (blind) son of Felim *geanneach* (crooked-nosed); O'Conor, *Roe*^b the red,) Teige Oge, son of Teighe Buoy, son of Cathal Roe. O'Conor SLIGO^c (of Sligo) Donall, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, son of Donall, son of Eogan, son of Donall, son of Eogan, son of Donall, son of Murkertagh;—and a Deputy from Mc DERMOTT^d of Moy LUIRG, Brian, son of Rory, son of Teigh, son of Rory Oge, for Mc Dermott himself, viz. Teige, son of Eogan was then a very old man enfeebled with age; and O'BEIRNE,^e Carbry, son of Teige, son of Carbry, son of Maolseaghlainn.

Thither, also, went Teige, son of William, son of Teige, Duff, O'KELLY,^f and O'MADIGAN^g (O'Madden) Donall, son of John, son of Breasal. Thither, likewise went the EARL OF CLANRICKARD,^h Ulick, son of Ulick, *na gceann* (of the heads); and the two sons of Giolladuff, O'SHAUGHNESSY,ⁱ viz. John and Dermot. None worth mentioning from the Western side of Conaght went there except Murcha (or Morogh) *na Tuaithe*, (of the Districts) son of Teige, son of Morogh, son of Rory O'FLAHERTY.^j

Thither, in like manner, went the EARL OF THOMOND,^k Donagh, son of Conor, son of Donagh, son of Conor, son of Turlogh, son of Teige O'Brian, being one of the members elected to serve in parliament for the County of Clare. Thither went Turlogh, son of Teige, son of Conor, O'BRIAN; and the chief of the western part of Clann Cuilean, viz. MACNAMARA,^l John son of Teige; and Baotghallach, (Boetius) son of Aodh, son of Boathgalach MAC CLANGHY,^m who was the second member of parliament chosen to represent Clare; and also the son of O'LOGHILIN OF BURRIN,ⁿ Ross, son of Uaithne (Anthony) son of Maolseaghlainn, son of Rory, son of Ana; the son of O'BRIEN OF ARA,^o who was then Bishop of Killaloe, i. e. Murtoth, son of Turlogh, son of Murtoth, son of Donall, son of Teighe. O'CARROLL,^p Calvach, son of William, *uidhir* (the pale) son of Fearganainim, son of Maolruana, son of John; MAC COGHLAN,^q viz.: John, son of Art, son of Cormac; and O'DWYRE^r of Coill-na Manach, Philip, son of Anthony.

Thither went the son of O'BRIEN OF CUANACH,^s Murtoth, son of Turlogh, son of Murtoth. The Lord of Carrig-o-coinill and Governor of Limerick,^t Brian duff (the black) son of Donagh, son of Mahon, son of Donagh, son of Brian Duff O'Brian; and Conor *na moinge* (of the long hair) son of William *caech* (blind) son of Dermot O'MAOILRIAN (O'RYAN) Lord of Uaithne-I-Maoilrian.^u

A considerable number of the chiefs of the Eoganachs i. e. the descendants of Eogan Mor, (the great) King of Munster, and of their different septs in like manner re-

paired to that parliament, viz.: M^c CARTHY MOR,^v (the great) Donall, son of Donall, son of Cormac *Ladhrach* the hasty. M^c CARTHY CAIRBREACH^w (of Carbry,) Eogan, son of Donall, son of Finghin, son of Donall, son of Diarmod (Dermot) *an Duna* (of the Fort;) and the sons of his two brothers, viz.: Donall, son of Cormac *na Haine*, and Finghin, son of Donagh.

Thither also came the two chiefs who were in contention with each other for the Lordship of Duthaigh Ealla (Duhallow)* viz.: Dermot, son of Eogan, son of Donagh, *an Bothair* (of the road,) son of Eogan, son of Donagh; and Donagh, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Donagh. Thither also went O'SULLIVAN BEARRA,^x Eogan, son of Dermot, son of Donall, son of Donagh, son of Dermot *balbh* (the stammerer,) O'SULLIVAN MOR,^y (the great,) Donall, son of Donall, son of Donall, *na Sgreadaighe* (the screecher.) O'MAHONY,^z of the western district of Fuine, Conor, son of Conor Fionn oge, son of "Conor Fionn, (the white or fair,) son of Conor O'Mahony; and O'HEIDIRSGOIL MOR,^{aa} (the great O'Driscall) Finghin, son of Conor, son of Finghin, son of Conor.

Thither went also, FITZPATRICK OF OSSORY,^{ab} Finghin, son of Brian, son of Brian, son of Finghin. MAC GEOGHEGAN,^{ac} Conla, son of Conor, son of Laghna; and O'MULLOY,^{ad} Conall, son of Cathoir.

None worth mentioning are said to have gone to that parliament of the descendants of Laiseach Leand Mor, son of Conall Cearnach (i. e. the people of Leix or family of O'MORE,^{ae} &c. &c.) nor of the descendants of Rosa Failge, son of Cathair Mor from Ibh Failge (the O'CONNORS FALY;^{af}) nor of the O'CAVANAGHS,^{ag} O'BYRNES,^{ah} O'TOOLLES,^{ai} O'DUNNES,^{aj} or O'DEMPYS.^{ak} At the conclusion, thither came the senior chiefs of the Mac Rannalls,^{al} (the chief of the Ranelagh tribe of the BYRNES,) Fiachadh, son of Aodh, son of John, son of Donnall *glas* (pale, wan,) from Glinmalugra,^{am} (now Glenmalure.)

All those Noblemen assembled in Dublin, and after they had remained there for a considerable time, (although the business of parliament was not finished that year) they departed to their several homes. P.

J Extinct in the principal branches—present representatives unknown.

k The Mac Donaghs—a branch of the Mac Carthy's—present representative unknown.

l The present O'Sullivan Bear.

m Extinct.

n — O'Mahony, Esq. of Dunlo near Killarney.

o Not ascertained.

p Extinct.

q Sir Richard Nagle, of Donore, county of Westmeath.

r Unknown.

s Moore O'Ferrall, Esq. M.P.

t — O'Connor Faly, of Mount Pleasant, King's county.

u Thomas Kavanagh, Esq. of Borris, county of Carlow.

v w x y z Decayed and unknown.

It should be observed, that in the preceding Notes when we state that some of those ancient families are extinct, it must only be understood as applying to the immediate descendants of the chiefs of the period referred to by the annalist, as the families all exist in numerous descendants derived from the parent stock in earlier times, though now generally decayed and without hereditary property. If in any instance we may be in error, we shall be happy to correct it on satisfactory evidence.

ANCIENT IRISH HORN.

From a very early period in England, even before the arrival of the Normans, it was not unusual to transfer inheritances by the gift of some implement that was well known to have belonged to the donor or grantor, and this too, *sine scriptis*, or without writing or charter, but simply by word of mouth; the lands thus held were either in Frank Almoigne, or in Fee, or in Serjeantry. Ingulph, Abbot of Croyland, states this to have been a frequent mode of conveying estates in the Conqueror's time, and that the implements given in lieu of a charter were usually the sword, or helmet, or *Horn*, or cup of the Lord or donor, and that many tenements were held by a spur, a scraper, a bow; and some by an arrow. Hence originated the Charter Horns, which appear to have been the implements most commonly used on those occasions, and of which there are many of great antiquity still preserved in England;—as the

• The present member for Roscommon.

p Uncertain.

q Said to be extinct.

r Charles M'Dermot, Esq. of Coolavin, county of Sligo.

s Not known.

t Festus O'Kelly, Esq. of Ticooly, county of Roscommon.

u Not known.

v The present Earl.

w Extinct.

x Thomas P. O'Flaherty, Esq. of Lemonfield, county of Galway.

y The chief representatives of the O'Brian race are the Earl of Thomond and Sir Edward O'Brian.

z Major Macnamara, the present county member.

aa Unknown.

ab — O'Loughlin, Esq. of Burrin, the father of Sergeant O'Loughlin.

ac Extinct in the male descendants of this Murtoth, but existing in the line of Donal Conachtach in Ara, where they still hold some property.

ad There are several respectable descendants, but the present chief is not ascertained. The grandfather of the Marchioness Wellesley, who died in America, was the acknowledged head.

ae The last Mac Coghlan, died some years since without issue, and his estates passed to the Daly family. We do not know who is chief of this name now.

af h Unknown.

ag Reduced and unknown—the territory in the county of Tipperary.

Horn of Ulphus, made of ivory, and now preserved in the vestry of the church of York, which was given to that church in token of his bestowing upon God and St. Peter all his lands, tenements, &c. The Pusey Horn, first given with the village of that name to William Pusey by King Canute. The Borstal Horn, Lord Bruce's Horn, Mr. Foxlowe's Horn, the Horn of Corpus Christi College, &c. These Horns were sometimes hunting Horns, sometimes drinking horns, and frequently adapted to both purposes, as has been and is still not unusual with hunters. Thus Chaucer,

"Janus sits by the fire with double berde,
"And drinketh of his bugle horn the wine."

Frankl. Tale. ver. 2809.

As this custom was practised by the Danes in England, we may conclude that it equally prevailed among the same people in Ireland; but be that as it may, there is proof that it was used by the Anglo Norman settlers at a very early period. It would appear from the will of Thomas the 7th Earl of Ormond, dated July 31, 1515, that it was by the gift of a Horn that the noble house of Butler first acquired their estates or honors, either on the appointment by Henry the II. in 1177, of Theobald, the first of the family, Butler of Ireland, or on the creation of the first Earl of Ormond by Edward the First when the county of Tipperary was made Palatine. The passage in the will is curious;—viz. "Item, when my Lord my father, whose soul God assoile, left and delivered unto me a *lylle white Horne of ivory, garnished at both thends with gold, and corse thereunto of white sylke, barred with barres of gold and a tyret (turret) of gold thereupon, which was myne auncestours at fyrst time they were called to honour, and hath sythen continually remained in the same blode, for which cause, my said lord and father commanded me upon his blessing, that I should do my devoir to cause it to contynue still in my blode as far furth as that might lye in me soo to be doone to the honour of the same blode. Therefore for the accomplishment of my seid father's will as far as it is in me to execute the same, I wool that my executors, &c. &c.*"



This Horn does not we believe now exist: but we present our readers with a representation of one of the same kind now preserved in the museum of Trinity college, to which it was presented by the late Mr. Kavanagh of Borris, the lineal descendant of the last kings of Leinster.

Our Irish Horn in its size and general appearance is not unlike some of those preserved in England. It is of ivory,

has sixteen sides and is mounted with brass, indifferently gilt,—its height about sixteen inches. Round the mouth-piece is the following inscription in Gothic letters.

Tiguranus O'Lavan me ferit Deo gracias, ihe.

That is, "Tiguranus (or Tighernan) O'Lavan made me for the love of God."

This horn has been usually called the Charter Horn; but on what evidence we cannot say, for nothing is known of its history. From the inscription it appears to have belonged originally to the Laffan family, which was of great respectability in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, and its use was evidently that of a drinking cup.

General Vallancey has exhibited an extraordinary want of antiquarian skill in supposing this Horn to be of the fifth century! whereas its age cannot possibly be higher than the fourteenth, and more probably is as late as the fifteenth.

P.

IRISH DEVOTEDNESS.

The following story is told of a retainer of O'Sullivan, lord of Bear and Bantry, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. O'Sullivan's strong hold had been sacked and destroyed by the English—not even a cow, garrane, goat, or sheep, had been left—and so, O'Sullivan, consigning the care of his wife and child to his faithful gossip, Gorrane M'Swiney, retreated to Ulster, in the hope of being able to retrieve his cause.

Gorrane, whose whole soul was in his charge, returned with them to a boolie he had set up under the foot of the Eagle's precipice at Glengariff. This boolie, or hut, was so contrived that Wilmot and his Saxon devils, (as Gorrane called them,) might scour the mountain over and never see it, or suspect that there was in such a desert a human habitation. It was erected against the face of a rocky ridge, the roof sloping down till it touched the moor, was covered with scraws and sods of heath, so that the place was undistinguishable from the shelving slope of the mountain, and the entrance a long, distant and winding passage in the rock, and charcoal burned on the hearth for fire—it was secure from suspicion. But how was the princess of Bear and Bantry to be supported, not a cow was there to give milk, no corn, nor root, nor pulse. Gorrane had one salted salmon wrapped up in a cow's hide; that was all his provision when they entered the boolie, and where to go to seek for food, Gorrane knew not under heaven, famine had spread over the southern land—as Spencer says, "the people of Munster were brought to such wretchedness, that even a heart of stone would have rued to see the same; for out of every corner of the woods and glyness they came creeping forth on their hands and knees, for their legs could not bear them; they looked like anatomies of death, they spake like ghosts crying out of their graves; they did eat the dead carrion, happy were they when they could find them; yea and one another, sometime after; inasmuch that the very carcases they spared not to scrape out of their graves, and if they found a plot of water cresses and shamrock, there they flocked as to a feast."

In this extremity of desolation was the south-west of Cork and Desmond, when Gorrane took home his charge to his boolie, and the poor fosterer knew not what to do—all his trust was that God was good, and the Virgin Mother his protectress, would not fail him in his hour of need. And as thus one morning he was ruminating, he rambed under the precipice where year after year the eagles of the valley had nested and reared their young; and looking up, he saw one of these huge birds sailing on steady wing with a hare within its talons, and now it alighted on its rock-nest, and anon the young eagles were shrieking with triumph over the divided prey. "Arrah now is it not the greatest pity in life that these young hell birds that look for all the world like the childer of these cramming beef-eating devils the Saxon churls—my heavy curse light upon them all—that these greedy guts should be after swallowing the game that nobody has any right to, but O'Sullivan; and my sweet mistress and her little ones, all the while starving. Now, it's I that have a thought in my head, which no living soul but the Virgin herself could have put into it, and its myself knows what I will